

D7

Pn IF/510

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 823 439 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
11.02.1998 Bulletin 1998/07

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **C08B 30/00**, A61K 47/36,
A61K 47/02, C08B 31/10,
C08B 31/18

(21) Application number: 96305843.3

(22) Date of filing: 09.08.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE

(71) Applicant:
Erawan Pharmaceutical Research and
Laboratory Company Limited
Bangkok 10100 (TH)

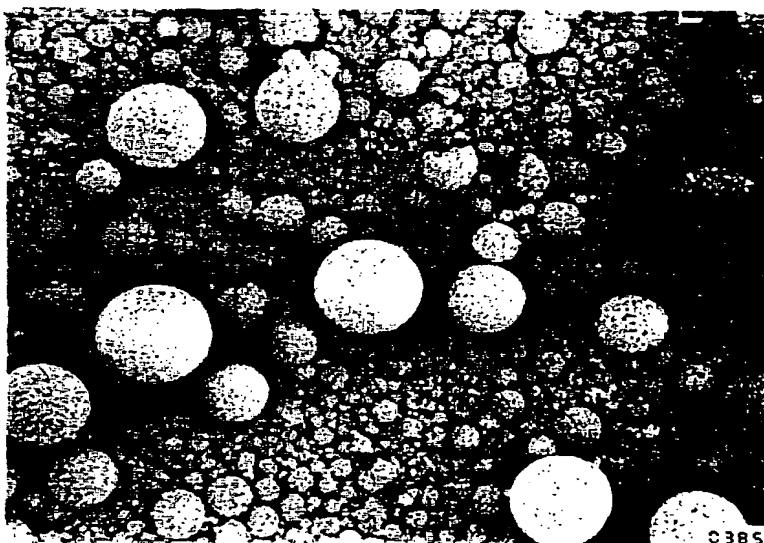
(72) Inventors:
• Wongsuragrai, Varatus
Sumpanthawong, Bangkok 10100 (TH)

• Wongsuragrai, Aupakit
Sumpanthawong, Bangkok 10100 (TH)
• Varavinit, Saiyavit
Sumpanthawong, Bangkok 10100 (TH)

(74) Representative:
Lipscombe, Martin John
Keith W Nash & Co,
Pearl Assurance House,
90-92 Regent Street
Cambridge CB2 1DP (GB)

(54) Improvements in or relating to agglomeration of starch

(57) Disclosed is an agglomerated, substantially spherical particle comprising 30-95% starch and/or low-protein flour; 0.1-50% silicon dioxide; and 5-15% water, and a method of making the same.

**Fig. 1****BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

EP 0 823 439 A1

Description**Field of the Invention:**

5 The invention is in the categories of Chemistry and Physics and involves the evaporation of water from starch and the binding of starch granules and silicon dioxide to form agglomerated particles. In particular the invention relates to such agglomerated particles, a method of making the particles, and compositions comprising the particles.

Background of the Invention:

10 Processed starches in general do not have good "flowability" (i.e. have poor flow characteristics). This problem creates difficulties in handling and further processing of the starch. There is therefore a need for starch particles having improved flow characteristics. The present invention resides in the formation of starches (preferably rice starch) into spherical agglomerates by mixing the starches with silicon dioxide. The larger size and spherical shape of these
 15 agglomerates provide them with improved flowability that enables them to be used as a direct compression filler in tablet and capsule formulations. Tablets formed from these agglomerates exhibit good hardness, low friability, and favourable disintegration and dissolution characteristics. The agglomerates can also improve the flowability of powder-like substances which by themselves have poor flowability, by mixing the agglomerates with the powder so that the agglomerates serve as a carrier for the powder.

Summary of the Invention

The present inventors have found that the flow characteristics of starch granules can be improved by agglomeration of the starch granules with silicon dioxide to form a substantially spherical agglomerated particle.

25 In a first aspect therefore, the invention provides an agglomerated, substantially spherical particle, comprising 30-95% starch and/or low-protein flour; 0.1-50% silicon dioxide; and 5-15% water.

Compositions comprising agglomerated particles in accordance with the invention are found to have excellent flow characteristics. Thus, in another aspect, the invention provides a composition comprising a plurality of agglomerated particles in accordance with the invention. The agglomerated particles are found to be particularly useful when mixed
 30 with substances (especially powder-like substances) that themselves have poor flow characteristics, such that the particles in accordance with the invention can serve as a carrier to improve flowability. Thus the composition may take the form of a free-flowing powder.

Alternatively, because of their good flowability, the agglomerated particles of the invention may be easily handled and used, for example, as a direct compression filler in tablet or capsule formulations. Such tablets/capsules are found
 35 to have desirable qualities of hardness, low friability and desirable disintegration/dissolution characteristics. Thus the composition in accordance with the invention may be, for example, a tablet or capsule.

The agglomerated particle preferably comprises rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour. In addition, the particles of the invention may also comprise from 1 to 25% starch of a different composition. This may be, for example, chemically and/or physically modified starch. In such embodiments, the rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour content of the
 40 particle is preferably in the range 30-85%. The chemically and/or physically modified starch is typically selected from one or more of the following:- rice starch, tapioca starch, potato starch, corn starch, wheat starch, sago starch, and bean starch.

Alternatively, or in addition to the chemically/physically modified starch, the starch of a different composition may comprise from 1-25% unmodified starch, typically selected from one or more of the following:- tapioca starch, potato
 45 starch, corn starch, wheat starch, sago starch, and bean starch.

Generally, it is preferred that the starch and/or low-protein flour used in the particles has an amylose content of 0-40% and a protein content of 0.2-5.0% (a flour having a protein content of 0.2-5.0% being considered as "low-protein" flour), and is preferably rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour.

50 Particles in accordance with the invention may generally be prepared from a slurry of starch and/or low-protein flour and silicon dioxide and water, together with other optional components such as unmodified starch from other sources, and/or chemically and/or physically modified starch. Preferably the slurry is treated in such a way as to cause loss of water from the mixture (e.g. by evaporation). Conveniently the slurry is converted into particles according to the invention by use of a spray drier, preferably using a centrifugal spray head, although other drying methods known to those skilled in the art may be employed.

Detailed Description of the Invention:

In accordance with this invention, small granules of rice starch are mixed with silicon dioxide and water to form a

slurry. Once formed, the slurry is stirred thoroughly, then dried by conventional means, a notable example being spray drying by the use of a centrifugal spray head at elevated temperature. Centrifugal spray heads are conventional equipment well known in the art of spray-drying. The drying of the slurry is generally performed at a temperature in the range 80°C-300°C. The duration of drying will depend on the precise temperature employed.

The rice starch used to form the slurry can be unmodified rice starch as well as rice starch that has been chemically modified, physically modified, or both. Examples of chemically modified starches are starches that have been cross-linked, acetylated, oxidized, and otherwise treated, to achieve well-known starch derivatives. An example of a physical modification is pre-gelatinization of the starch by drum drying, followed by milling of the pre-gelatinized starch into a powder having a particle size capable of passing a 60-100 mesh sieve. These modified starches function as binders that further improve the agglomeration of the rice starch granules and silicon dioxide.

Rice flour generally has a protein content of about 6.5% to 7% by weight. For best results in the formation of agglomerates in accordance with this invention, however, rice starch having a protein content in the range of 0.2% to 5.0% is preferred. A protein content in this range can be achieved by soaking the rice in a dilute sodium hydroxide solution, then milling the rice with dilute sodium hydroxide, and washing off the rice protein from the slurry, for example by centrifugal separation. The resulting low-protein rice flour can then be dried by conventional methods such as flash drying, and in preferred embodiments of the invention, the dried particles can be screened by use of a 100-mesh sieve. Rice flour treated by these methods will have a lower protein content and a whiter appearance when compared to untreated flour.

The flowability of other starches which by themselves have poor flowability can be improved by mixing the agglomerates with the powder so that the agglomerates serve as a carrier for the powder. Examples of these other starches are tapioca starch, potato starch, corn starch, maize starch, sago starch, and bean starch, as well as mixtures of two or more of these starches. These starches can also be chemically and/or physically modified in the same manner as that described above for the rice starch. Preferably, these additional starches will not exceed 25% by weight of the total composition, and most preferably will fall within the range of 1-25% by weight when present. The rice flour and/or rice starch used to form the slurry preferably has an amylose content in the range of 0% to 40%.

The relative amounts of rice starch, silicon dioxide and water can vary considerably within the scope of this invention. Preferred formulations are as follows, all percents by weight:

1.	40-95%	rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour
	0.1-50%	silicon dioxide
	5-15%	water
2.	30-85%	rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour
	1-25%	chemically and/or physically modified rice starch
	0.1-50%	silicon dioxide
3.	30-85%	rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour
	1-25%	chemically and/or physically modified tapioca starch
	0.1-50%	silicon dioxide
4.	30-85%	rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour
	0-25%	tapioca starch
	0.1-50%	silicon dioxide
5.	30-85%	rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour
	0-25%	tapioca starch
	1-25%	chemically and/or physically modified rice starch
6.	30-85%	rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour
	0-25%	tapioca starch
	1-25%	chemically and/or physically modified tapioca starch
6.	0.1-50%	silicon dioxide
	5-15%	water

The particle sizes of the agglomerates are greater than the particles sizes of the starch granules used as a starting material, but the agglomerate size is not critical and can vary. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the agglomerate particle size is in the range of 50-200 microns in diameter, although agglomerates having a diameter of 100 microns or greater can be obtained by using a slurry of rice starch, silicon dioxide and water in which the rice starch constitutes 5-50% of the slurry (on a dry weight basis).

The formation of the agglomerates into tablets, capsules or other formulations is achieved by conventional methods well known in the pharmaceutical industry.

The invention will be further described by way of illustrative example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a photograph showing small granules of rice starch mixed with silicon dioxide and agglomerated into spherical shape. The photograph was taken using an electron microscope at 200 times magnification.

Figure 2 is a photograph showing in greater detail the central area of Figure 1. The photograph was taken using an electron microscope at 750 times magnification.

Examples

The following examples are sample slurry compositions (containing about 50% water) for feeding into e.g. a spray

drier. Drying of the slurry by the spray drier results in the formation of agglomerated particles in accordance with the invention, having a reduced water content in the range 5-15%.

Example 1

A slurry is prepared by combining the following ingredients (all percents by weight):

Rice starch or low-protein rice flour	50%
Silicon dioxide	1%
Water	49%

Agglomerates are formed from this slurry by spray drying.

Example 2

A slurry is prepared by combining the following ingredients (all percents by weight):

Rice starch or low-protein rice flour	45%
Chemically and/or physically modified rice starch	5%
Silicon dioxide	1%
Water	49%

The chemically modified starch is starch that has been cross linked, acetylated, oxidized or modified by other types of known chemical modification. The physically modified starch is starch that has been cooked and dried by drum drying, then milled into a powder having a particle size of 60-100 mesh by appropriate sieves. Once the slurry is formed, it is converted to agglomerates by spray drying.

Example 3

A slurry is prepared by combining the following ingredients (all percents by weight):

Rice starch or low-protein rice flour	35%
Chemically and/or physically modified rice starch	5%
Silicon dioxide	10%
Water	50%

The chemically and/or physically modified rice starch is prepared as described in Example 2, and the slurry is converted to agglomerates by spray drying.

Example 4

A slurry is prepared by combining the following ingredients (all percents by weight):

Rice starch or low-protein rice flour	25%
Chemically and/or physically modified rice starch	5%
Silicon dioxide	20%
Water	50%

5

10 The chemically and/or physically modified rice starch is prepared as described in Example 2, and the slurry is converted to agglomerates by spray drying.

Example 5

15 A slurry is prepared by combining the following ingredients (all percents by weight):

Rice starch or low-protein rice flour	25%
Chemically and/or physically modified tapioca starch	5%
Silicon dioxide	20%
Water	50%

20

25 The chemically and/or physically modified tapioca starch is prepared in the same manner as described in Example 2 for the corresponding modified rice starch, and the slurry is converted to agglomerates by spray drying.

Example 6

30 A slurry is prepared by combining the following ingredients (all percents by weight):

Rice starch or low-protein rice flour	44%
Tapioca starch	5%
Silicon dioxide	1%
Water	50%

35

40 The slurry is converted to agglomerates by spray drying.

Example 7

A slurry is prepared by combining the following ingredients (all percents by weight):

45

Rice starch or low protein rice flour	39%
Tapioca starch	5%
Silicon dioxide	1%
Chemically and/or physically modified tapioca starch	5%
Water	50%

50

55

The chemically and/or physically modified tapioca starch is prepared in the same manner as described in Example 2 for the corresponding modified rice starch, and the slurry is converted to agglomerates by spray drying.

Claims

1. An agglomerated, substantially spherical particle, comprising 30-95% starch and/or low-protein flour; 0.1-50% silicon dioxide; and 5-15% water.
2. A particle according to claim 1, comprising 40-95% rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour.
3. A particle according to claim 1, comprising 30-85% rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour, and additionally comprising 1-25% starch of a different composition.
4. A particle according to claim 3, wherein the starch of a different composition is chemically and/or physically modified starch derived from one or more of the following: rice starch, tapioca starch, potato starch, corn starch, wheat starch, sago starch, and bean starch.
5. A particle according to claim 4, wherein the chemically modified starch is prepared by cross-linking, acetylation or oxidation.
6. A particle according to claim 4, wherein the physically modified starch comprises pregelatinized starch.
7. A particle according to any one of claims 3-6, wherein the 1-25% starch of a different composition comprises unmodified starch from one or more of the following: tapioca starch, potato starch, corn starch, wheat starch, sago starch, and bean starch.
8. A particle according to any one of the preceding claims having a diameter in the range 50-200 microns.
9. A particle according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising 30-95% rice starch and/or low-protein rice flour having a protein content of 0.2-5.0% and an amylose content of 0-40%.
10. A particle according to any one of the preceding claims, prepared by drying an aqueous slurry of the constituents of the particle.
11. A method of making a particle according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising forming an aqueous slurry comprising starch and/or low-protein flour and silicon dioxide, and drying the slurry by spray-drying.
12. A composition comprising a plurality of particles in accordance with any one of claims 1-10.

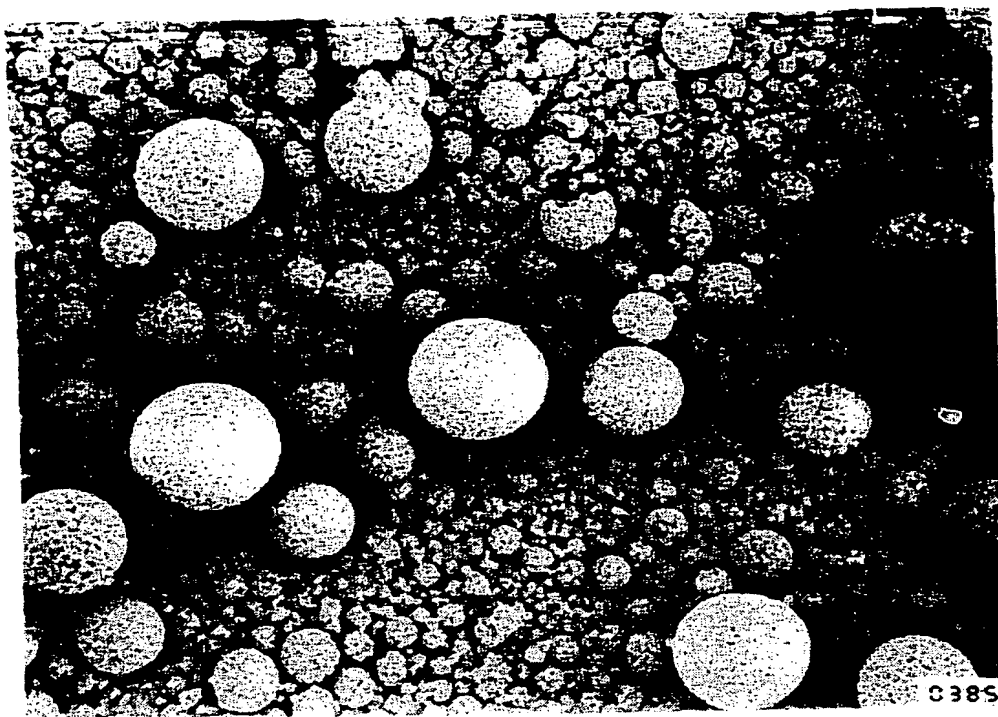


Fig. 1

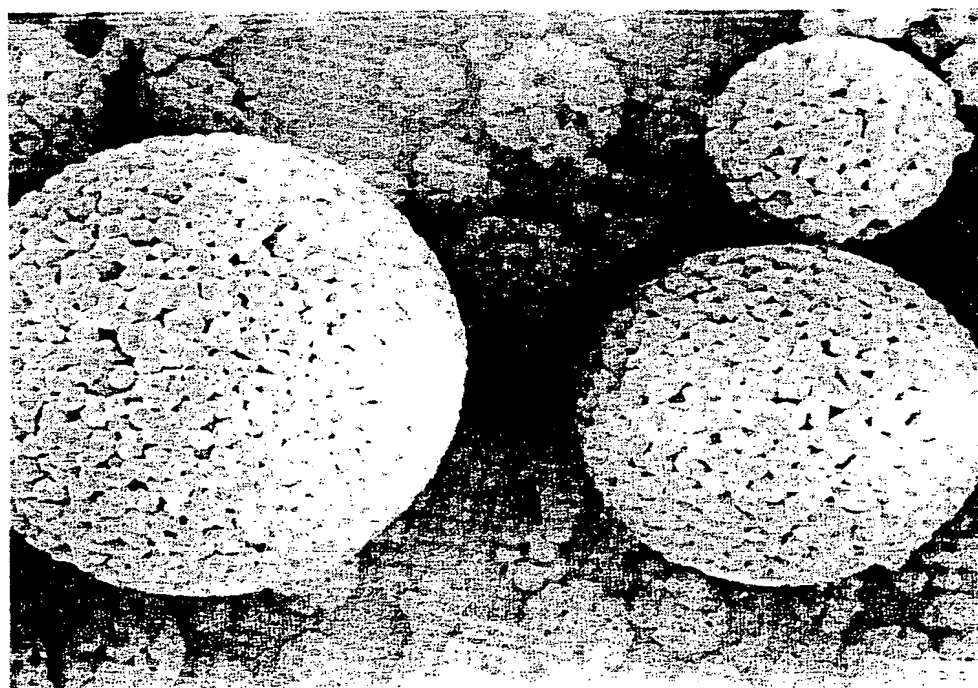


Fig. 2



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 30 5843

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 018, no. 222 (C-1193), 21 April 1994 & JP-A-06 016822 (SEKISUI PLASTICS CO LTD), 25 January 1994, * abstract *	1-9	C08B30/00 A61K47/36 A61K47/02 C08B31/10 C08B31/18
Y	EP-A-0 326 517 (WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY) * claims 1,3,6,7,11 *	1-9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			C08B A61K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 20 December 1996	Examiner Caturla Vicente, V
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 01.82 (P4/C01)

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.